

Table S1. Euclidian and Manhattan distances between the observed tRNA fractions and the predictions of the proportional rule, square rule, and truncation rule, respectively.

Transcriptomes	Euclidian distance (P value ¹)			Manhattan distance (P value ¹)		
	Proportional	Square	Truncation	Proportional	Square	Truncation
<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	0.42 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	0.90 (1×10^{-6})	1.45 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	1.91 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	4.49 (1×10^{-5})	7.29 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)
<i>S. pombe</i>	0.44 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	0.62 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	1.56 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	2.22 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	3.06 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	7.66 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)
<i>A. thaliana</i>	0.84 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	1.18 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	2.23 (2.4×10^{-5})	3.55 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	4.68 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	11.78 (1.2×10^{-5})
<i>C. elegans</i>	0.49 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	0.71 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	1.65 (2×10^{-6})	2.44 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	3.47 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	8.41 (7×10^{-6})
<i>D. melanogaster</i>	0.43 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	0.66 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	1.83 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	1.95 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	3.25 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	9.41 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)
<i>M. musculus</i>	0.60 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	0.67 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	2.20 (5×10^{-5})	2.83 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	3.12 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	11.4 (5×10^{-5})
<i>H. sapiens</i>	0.49 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	0.51 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	2.03 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	2.42 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	2.51 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)	10.27 ($<1 \times 10^{-6}$)

¹ P values indicate the probability that a distance generated by random tRNA pool is smaller than the observed distance, determined by 10^6 simulations.